

## The Perfume Store

## Just Received

A new stock of the latest and best New York PERFUMES and SACCHETS.

We invite you to call and sample them, as they comprise the very sweetest odours.

**BARDSLEY'S PHARMACY,**  
109 Brussels St.



## Jewelry for Evening Wear

When you're finished dressing for a social function do you sometimes feel that something is lacking? Perhaps the one thing needed to produce the desired effect is a necklace or sunburst—or perhaps a bracelet. A bit of jewelry is, as a rule, what is wanted. Come in and compare prices if for no other reason.

Store closes evenings at 7:30 except Saturday.

**A. Poyas,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,  
16 Mill Street.

## TIZ

For tender feet, chilblains, frost bites, corns and bunions, sure relief, try a package, 25c a box at the

**Park Drug Store,**  
312 Brussels St. Phone 2298

## Overcoats

Big Reductions in the price of all Overcoats at our new store.

15 Mill Street.

Opposite Rankins,  
**Fraser, Fraser & Co.**

## Tiger Tea

35c. "X" 35c.

## Is Pure and Strong

**DIED.**

Josephine—Entered into rest at Danville, New York, Jan. 26th, Mary, beloved wife of G. H. Josephine, Superintendent of Motive Power, Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N.B.

**D. Boyaner,**  
Scientific Optician, 38 Dock Street.

OPTICS EXCLUSIVELY.  
Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sat. to 9:30 p.m.

## Own Your Home

**Freehold Property At Crouchville**

Near Red Head Road, House 1-2 stories with barn attached, good value at price asked.

Particulars, phone 1813-31.

**J. W. Morrison,**  
85 1-2 Prince William St.

## TAFT REVEALS U. S. PURPOSE

Continued From Page One.

provision in the agreement, believed to be equitable. Should we not now, therefore, before the policy has become too crystallized and fixed for change, meet them in a spirit of real concession, facilitate commerce between the two countries and thus greatly increase the natural resources available to our people?

Cost of Living.

As to the effect the treaty would have on the cost of living in the United States the president says:

"I do not wish to hold out the prospect that the unrestricted interchange of food products will greatly and at once reduce their cost to the people of this country. Moreover, at present there is a small amount of Canadian surplus for export as compared with that of our own production and consumption without we make reduction gradual. The price of staple food products, especially of cereals is much the same the world over, and the recent increase in price has been the result of a world wide cause. But a source of supply as near as Canada would certainly help to prevent speculative fluctuations, would steady local price movements, and would postpone the effect of a further world increase in the price of leading commodities entering into the cost of living, if that be inevitable.

"My purpose in making a reciprocity trade agreement with Canada has been not only to obtain one which would be mutually advantageous to both countries, but one which also would be truly national in its scope as applied to our own country and would be of benefit to all sections.

"This trade agreement if entered into will cement the friendly relations with the Dominion which have resulted from the satisfactory settlement of the controversies which have existed for a century, and further promote good feeling between kindred peoples.

"It will extend the market for numerous products of the United States among the inhabitants of a prosperous neighboring country with an increasing population and an increasing purchasing power. It will deepen and widen the sources of food supply in contiguous territory and will facilitate the movement and distribution of the food stuffs."

President Taft concludes his message by calling Canada "our good neighbor."

"She has cost us nothing," he says, "in the way of preparations for defense against her possible assault, and she never will. She has sought to agree with us quickly when differences have disturbed our relations. She shares with us common traditions and aspirations. I feel I have consequently interpreted the wish of the American people by expressing in the arrangement now submitted to Congress for its approval, their desire for a more intimate and cordial relationship with Canada. I therefore earnestly hope that the measure will be promptly enacted into law."

London Comment.

London, Jan. 27.—Few of the London morning newspapers comment on the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada. The "Morning Post," however, says:

"The American government will rejoice at having forced the door a little way, thereby obtaining leverage to force it further in the future. President Taft expresses as clearly as diplomatic caution will permit his conception of the agreement as a prelude to some kind of future political union."

The "Daily Express" declares that the new bargain strikes a deadly blow at the comfortable pretensions of British free traders. It hopes, however, that the treaty with one of Great Britain's trade rivals may do the Empire invaluable service, demonstrating to the Mother Country the necessity of power to negotiate.

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 26.—Flags of fishing craft in Gloucester harbor will be at half mast, union down, tomorrow to signal the sentiments of their owners regarding the provision of the proposed reciprocity treaty, putting Canadian fish on the free list. The opposition to this clause in the treaty was inaugurated tonight at a joint meeting of the master mariners and fish producers association at which various speakers declared that Gloucester must battle for self preservation.

Another committee was appointed as a "working committee" to further the movement against the adoption of the treaty in its present form. This committee will move on Washington at an early date, there to conduct the immediate fight. One of the committee, Thomas J. Carroll, president of the Gloucester Board of Trade is already at the National Capital.

Secretary Richard French of the Master Mariners Association, said tonight that the "working committee" would be empowered to go to any legitimate length in opposition to the treaty. "Their fight," he said, "will be directed against the entire treaty unless the duty is maintained on fish. The removal of the duty would mean a death blow to Gloucester."

## CITY CORNET BAND

## CONCERT A SUCCESS

A large and appreciative audience gathered for the concert of the City Cornet band in the Opera House last night, under the direction of Prof. Frank Waddington.

The band was out in full strength and made a decided impression by the able manner in which they rendered a number of selections.

Daniel Gallagher with his gold cornet was heard to great advantage in a couple of difficult solos, and the just "Larboard Watch" by Mr. Gallagher and James Connolly was excellent.

Hew Walker and Miss L. W. Knight were the vocalists and the numbers so ably rendered by them called forth loud applause and encores.

A. McCloskey gave an excellent reading.

## GOVERNMENT LEADERS ARE WELCOMED

Continued From Page Three.

cost of \$250,000. The first two and a half years of the present government 1892 bridges had been repaired and rebuilt at a cost of \$491,000.

Taking it by counties the Premier quoted to show the record of bridges repaired and rebuilt in the counties of Westmoreland, Kings, Kent and St. John by the two governments as follows:

	Old Gov't.	Hazen Gov't.
Westmoreland County	70	209
Kings County	74	287
Kent County	96	164
St. John County	47	69

During 1909 some of the bridges had suffered great damage through freshets and in this case the Telegraph had been almost as patriotic as in the case of the government horse sales when they ridiculed the quality of the Kentucky horses and thus tried to get people to stay away from the sales.

As regards the horse sale it had been successful as there had not been a dollar of loss and the Telegraph had to eat crow.

## Did Not Borrow Money.

In the case of the damage to bridges the Telegraph said he would be forced to borrow money to repair the damage to the bridges and not borrow money. The previous government had been forced to borrow \$150,000 for public works. The last three years of the old government \$14,900 was spent on bridges while the Hazen government spent \$57,109 in their term. He defied critics of the government to show where one dollar had been dishonestly spent in the public services. He then dealt with the school book question, and showed that through the stoppage of the arrangement made with the favor of the old government whereby the Floods of St. John received a rake-off on all the school books sold in the province and the making of a new business agreement with the firm of Gage & Co., of Toronto, the price of the school books had been reduced on an average of forty per cent, and the people were saving 60 cents school books which they formerly had to pay \$1 for. He expected when the House opened the provincial secretary would be able to announce that an arrangement reached whereby the price of the school readers would be reduced another ten per cent, making a total cut in the readers of fifty per cent, since the government came into power.

Passing on the premier reviewed the pension act for teachers as a result of which wise legislation 16 teachers are now receiving pensions following a life of devoted service to the province. New Brunswick was the only province in Canada having such an act, although others might copy it as they had done with other pieces of legislation framed by the present government.

He then dealt briefly with the question of agricultural development and said that the province had not been idle in the lines of developing other natural resources, such as the mineral wealth. In connection with the iron deposits in Gloucester county he referred to the very advantageous agreement which had been made with the Canadian Iron Corporation, and the great results likely to follow.

After referring at length to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the work which the province had done for the development of immigration he passed to the consideration of the executive expenses and contrasted the showing of the present government in that regard with that of their predecessors. A feature of the former government's bills for executive expenses was the cost of a law department of the province. In the case of the present government general had made no charges for legal services rendered aside from their salaries.

## St. John Valley Railway.

Turning to the Valley Railway, the premier dealt with the specious promises made by the Pugsley-Tweedie governments when they thought an election was imminent, but when the fear of an election passed no mention of a valley road had been made, although the need was great. Now the opponents of the government were criticizing the government for the fact that the road had not been built. The government had agreed to guarantee the bonds to the extent of \$25,000 per mile, on condition that the road should be taken over by the Dominion government after the expiration of the term of the I. C. R. Premier Laurier had written to Mr. Carvell asking that the local government should pass certain legislation as to the grade of the road. This had been done to guarantee the aid of the Dominion government was not forthcoming. After referring at some length to the necessity for the road and the advantages which it would present as a route from the West, being 275 miles nearer Montreal than by the I. C. R., and 255 miles shorter than the proposed N. T. R., but 20 miles longer than the C. P. R., he said he was strongly in favor of the building of the line and was prepared to go even farther than he had gone yet to insure the building of the St. John Valley road down the valley of the St. John river to the city of St. John.

In conclusion of an eloquent and logical address which was deeply punctuated with applause Premier Hazen said it was the first opportunity he had had to answer the critics of the St. John newspapers, supported by means which were not necessary to discuss, and he was glad that he could come with a record of promises kept and honest administration. When the call for an election was sounded he did not fear the issue and he believed the people of the province would say that the government he had given them was good, honest, clear-headed and moderate presentation of a story of honest and aggressive administration in the best interests of the province at large.

Taken in all the meeting was a most successful one and the committee in charge of the arrangements have every cause for self congratulation.

## RECORD CARGO IN HISTORY OF PORT

Allan Line Steamer Took Away \$771,839 Worth of Goods on Last Trip—Two-Thirds U. S. Goods

The Allan Line steamship Grampian export papers were filed at the custom house yesterday. The vessel is now on her way to Liverpool from this port. The valuation of United States meats, lard and cotton is placed at \$640,562 while her Canadian goods amount to \$201,277. The total value of the Grampian's cargo was \$841,839, the largest in valuation ever taken out of this port. The largest valuation previously reported was taken away in the C. P. R. steamship Lake Michigan which sailed from this port on Jan. 3rd, 1907, her outward cargo was \$648,786. The United States goods of the Michigan cargo were valued at that time at \$443,903.

The following is the list of goods taken away by the Grampian last week: Per Liverpool, by steel bars, 27 rolls boards, 1 bd raw furs, 3347 bales hay, 3 bxs drygoods, 96,137 bushels wheat, 8 bbls sweep, 25 crts plate, 265 bbls paper, 275 pkgs advertising matter and merchandise—Can. goods. Two hundred and fifty sks. flour, 2381 pcn lumber, 68 maple logs, 1081 doors, 3250 bxs lard, 2150 bxs provisions, 2059 bxs meats—foreign goods.

The following statement shows the valuation of the 36 outward steamers which have been filed at the custom house up to Jan. 26th:

Canadian goods	\$4,996,714
U. S. goods	2,495,169

Total 36 strs. to date, \$7,491,882  
Total 36 strs. last season, \$7,502,641

Increase for 1911, \$189,241

The exports in U. S. goods for shipment through this port to the United Kingdom are larger up to date this season than ever before, showing \$2,495,169 against \$2,097,933 in 1910, an increase of \$397,236 so far this season. The amount of wheat which went forward in the first 26 sailings was 2,160,775 bushels, which is nearly up to last season's shipment.

TO HEAR TELEPHONE CASE FEBRUARY 21

Public Utilities Will Decide on Jurisdiction of Company After Hearing Arguments on That Date

At yesterday morning's meeting of the Public Utilities Commission, in the Government rooms, February the 21st was fixed for hearing argument in the matter of the investigation into the affairs of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, and their alleged excessive rates.

After some discussion it was decided that the first matter to be dealt with and decided upon was the jurisdiction of the company, and until that is settled, no evidence will be taken. Hearing in the argument was then fixed for Tuesday, February the 28th, at ten o'clock in the Admiralty Court room. The hearing was fixed for that date on account of the fact that the Supreme Court of New Brunswick had made a decision in the early part of next month.

There were present at the morning's meeting: D. McLeod, vice-chairman; F. P. Robinson, secretary; and O. M. Macdonald, and R. O. Dickson, City Commissioners; H. A. Powell, K. C., for the complainants; M. G. Teed, K. C., A. P. Barnhill, K. C., for the N. B. Telephone company; and Recorder Baxter, K. C., for a number of subscribers.

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## Once you have used PURITY FLOUR you will readily pay the little more it may cost.



Until you have actually tried PURITY FLOUR you may demur at the trifle more it costs you than lower grade flours cost—but your first sack will show you why that seemingly higher price is a real economy for you

## PURITY FLOUR

That trial sack (which you ought to order this very day) will teach you what Purity Flour is worth to you, as contrasted with an ordinary flour.

PURITY FLOUR is milled from only the kernels of the choicest Manitoba hard wheat—the world's wheat standard.

From the 84 grain elevators which we own and operate, we select the finest wheat of the year's crop. This, at our mills, is so treated that only the most richly-nourishing part of the wheat berry gets into a PURITY sack or a PURITY barrel.

The result is a flour so strong that it produces more bread for the quantity used than ordinary flour.

But bulk of product is not all you are to expect of PURITY FLOUR. You are to expect lighter, snowier bread; bread that

has the nutlike, sweet, wholesome taste every housewife tries to put into the bread she bakes.

PURITY FLOUR, moreover, is not merely a bread flour. It is an every-purpose flour. It makes the kind of pastry you can be proud of—cake that invites praise—biscuits that suggest an encore.

Not only is PURITY the flour for economy's sake, you see, but the flour for quality baking. Thus, the few extra cents which it may cost you actually insures you against baking disappointments.

PURITY FLOUR is the flour you will never be without, once you fully test its unusual merits.

Begin with a small trial sack, if you are dubious. Your grocer can supply you.

## "More bread and better bread"

## THE DEATH ROLL

London, Jan. 26.—Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke died today. The immediate cause of his death was heart trouble, though he had been in an enfeebled condition since the recent election of the House of Commons.

He was born in 1845 and was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He was a member of several royal commissions.

His first wife, Katherine, daughter of Capt. Arthur Gore, died in 1874, and in 1880 Sir Charles married Emily Frances, daughter of Maj. Henry Strong, and the widow of Mark Twain, who was a beautiful and talented woman, remained loyal to her husband throughout this trouble. She died on Oct. 24, 1904.

Sir Charles was a very outspoken radical with republican tendencies early in his political life, but although he remained a radical to the end, he became more conservative in his views. He wrote a number of books including "Greater Britain," "The Present Position of British Politics," "The British Army and Problems of Greater Britain," "The Propriety of the Athenium and Notes and Queries."

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